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Staunton, Va.

ALEXANDER F. KERENSKY
Former Russian Premier is on His Way to America.



Those around Kerensky seem to recognize that he must have associated with him a man of action to regain power in Russia, and the man they designate is Savinkoff, the social revolutionary leader and some time war minister with Kerensky, who is spoken of as a powerful personality, daring and resourceful.

HUNS TEST AMERICANS

Gen. Pershing's 1,000,000 to Face Next Terrific Blow.

Known Foe Seeks Success Against Americans to Help Quiet the People at Home.

Washington.—General Pershing's men, now upward of a million strong in France, will bear the brunt of much of the fighting connected with Germany's supreme offensive effort, expected to be launched between Rheims and Verdun, according to information reaching military circles here. There are furthermore indications that the German high command, for more reasons than one, will make particular efforts to strike hard at the American forces during the coming drive.

The news that the British have advanced their line about a mile on a front of three and a half miles and that the French in a separate movement advanced a mile and a quarter on a front of four and a half miles south west of Soissons may mean, according to military men, that General Foch at last is taking advantage of Germany's plan to deplete these sectors in order to mass troops along the Rheims-Verdun sector.

The location of the probable points of attack and the scope of the next onslaught are said to be based on aviators' reports concerning massing of German troops and on other information of a confidential military character.

The sectors which would be brought under direct attack would include those which American troops have held for months and would bring Americans into the center of the German effort to surge forward.

It is known here that the German high command regards it now as very important to chronicle a success of major character against American troops. Much of the political unrest in Germany is due to the fact that the 9 weeks have failed to prevent large forces of Americans from reaching Europe.

The German people are beginning to realize, it is explained, that the increasingly large number of American troops is becoming more and more a bar to ultimate victory. There is therefore a general demand in Germany for some move to offset this prospective danger, and Ludendorff is said to realize that the only possible means of coping with the "American menace" is on the battlefield.

"WORK OR FIGHT" ORDER.

Number of Men Affected May Total 1,000,000.

Washington.—The "work or fight" order is in full swing, and the country is much the better for it, in the opinion of the provost marshal general's office.

The number of men affected by it is variously estimated by officers here at from 500,000 to 1,000,000. The response means that every man in the country between the ages of 21 to 31 is aware of his debt to society.

POTATOES UP \$1 A BARREL.

Poor Quality of New Southern Product the Cause.

New York.—An advance of \$1 a barrel in the price of potatoes was named in the New York wholesale market, and an equal advance immediately was taken in the retail market.

The reason given was the poor quality of new potatoes from southern sources now being placed on the market. There was some indication also that potatoes are being held back for the higher prices.

WORLD'S NEWS IN MIDGET FORM

Long Stories of Big Events Told in Brief Paragraph for Quick Reading.

ABOUT BOYS IN TRENCHES.

Progress of Hostilities on All Land Fronts, in the Submarine Zones and in the Up in the Air Battlefields.

WAR BULLETINS

The declaration from Moscow of a state of war in the province of Archangel was followed by the announcement that United States marines had been landed at Kola to co-operate with the British and French forces in protecting the railroad and war supplies, probably from the Finnish White Guards, who under German domination have threatened trouble.

The total U. S. army casualties to date were reported as 9,131, and the marine list contained 1,252.

There has been increased artillery and aerial activity on the American front northwest of Chateau-Thierry, and concentration of enemy troops and wagon trains have been seen in the neighborhood of the Bonnes Wood, leading to the belief that a German attack is preparing. American artillery obtained a direct hit on one of the bodies of troops observed.

British private wins war cross for deeds that rival feats at arms of knights of old. Single handed he captured a German position, killing a number of Huns and capturing several officers.

British and French troops advance in Flanders and along the Aisne to a depth of one mile and a half respectively. The British attacked on a front of three and one-half miles. The French blow took in four and one-half miles. The ground gained was of much value to the enemy as a starting point for any further offensive measures.

The enemy is trying hard to penetrate the allied air defenses, but is relentlessly driven back or shot down.

WASHINGTON

Congress took the first step to carry out a recommendation by President Wilson for government possession and control of the telegraph and telephone lines of the United States as a war measure.

Congress is urged to provide a new definition of "invested capital" by witnesses at the war revenue bill hearing. One suggestion was that the federal government impose a heavy tax on employment agencies and take control of labor.

America's war bill now averages \$50,000,000 a day. Total expenses for the first fiscal year of hostilities total nearly \$14,000,000,000. The trade balance in favor of the United States for the first fiscal year of war is \$3,000,000,000.

State department warns Mexico it will protect American interests in that country that are threatened with virtual confiscation by a recent oil tax decree. The note protests against the proposed "spoliation," which, it holds, is a basis for "interposition."

The Federal Trade Commission reported to the senate that inordinate greed and in many cases bare faced fraud had caused tremendous profiteering in virtually all the basic commodities of life.

The senate accepted Secretary Baker's judgment of not changing draft ages.

An increase of 10 per cent. in wages of wood pulp mills employees is ordered by the War Labor Board. The Federal Trade Commission announces it will reconsider the latest price fixed for news print to meet the new condition.

Publishers' pleas for relief from the new postal rates, effective July 1, fail to move House Ways and Means Committee, which is said to be a unit against any change in the present law.

GENERAL

Congress sustains President Wilson's veto of the bill requiring government clerks to work eight instead of seven hours a day. As finally passed the bill grants the \$120 a year salary increase provided to meet the increased cost of living.

Senate, 46 to 19, refuses to abandon wheat price increase to \$2.50 per bushel and continues deadlock over appropriation bill.

Secretary Daniels tells of impetus given rebuilding of the navy by the \$150,000,000 bill just signed by the President. Forty-eight war ships will be started at once; the naval personnel will be increased from 87,000 to 131,485 and the Marine Corps from 20,000 to 75,000.

War tax to be levied in new revenue bill is expected to average \$80 for each American. Indications are that the bill will give a new definition of "invested capital," that the postal zone rates for second class matter will not be reduced and that higher taxes will be imposed on unearned incomes.

Fuel administration warns that drastic order for the conservation of light soon will be issued. Radical reductions in the amount of coal used in the manufacture of gas and electricity are contemplated.

Mr. McAdoo turns back 1,700 short railroad lines to private management just one hour before Congress passes legislation which would have prevented some of the roads being given back before January 1.

Customs officials change passport rules to cover the espionage act. Money to be carried abroad limited. The senate passes the \$12,000,000,000 army appropriation bill without a roll call.

Twenty thousand draft evaders caught in last three months. Delinquents find New York "speedy town." Seven schemes for making transatlantic flights by airplane were announced by the Aero Club of America.

The administration proposes to send a group of experts representing the industries of America to Russia to extend practical aid and recommend further assistance. The commission will be informal and details of the project will be withheld to prevent its misrepresentation by Germany.

German-American War

Secretary Baker disclosed that the organization of the first army corps of about 220,000 men under General Liegett probably had been completed and stands shoulder to shoulder with the French in the path the Germans are expected to try to force in the predicted new drive for Paris. Officers believe the German blow will be the heaviest yet struck, but everywhere there is confidence the thrust will fail.

The Americans have adopted the baseball swing in throwing grenades and have caused large losses among the enemy. American troops under General Pershing are holding eight important positions from Alsace to Montdidier, besides operating at vital points in the French. American troops are seen everywhere in France, and their brilliant action at Belleau Wood has won the praise of Premier Clemenceau.

President Wilson sent to the senate the nominations of eight major generals and 43 brigadier generals. The selections were made by General Pershing and General March, the officers' capabilities winning promotion over seniority. Among the colonels advanced to brigadier generals were Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York and Douglas MacArthur, new chief of staff of the Rainbow Division.

SPORTING

According to influential turfmen, "work or fight" order and the state anti-loading law will not seriously affect racing on the New York tracks. Many of the horse owners are breeders, while a majority of trainers are above the age limits. The jockeys, with few exceptions, are under twenty-one years of age.

Tyrus Cobb is on his way to the front of the race for batting honors. W. M. V. Hoffman's three-year-old trotter Ontario Stout defeats aged horses in a race at Goshen, N. Y. Time, 2:18.

Pall Mall Wee Gold Spec, a Pomeranian owned by Mrs. W. C. De Meo, won prize for best of all breeds at Edgewood Kennel Club show. Howard S. White of Waterbury defeated R. D. Sanford of Litchfield 1 up in final of Connecticut state golf championship at New Haven.

P. A. Clark's Dunlop, at 10 to 1, won the Great American Stakes for two-year-olds, and Andrew Miller's Roamer won the Queens County Handicap at the Aqueduct race track.

The completion of a deal whereby Pitchers Robert Steele and Carmon Hill of the Pittsburgh National League club, come to the Kansas City club of the American Association, was announced by George Muehlbach, president of the latter club.

"Hais" Wagner, former major league baseball star, has enlisted with the Home Defense Police of Allegheny county and was sworn in as an officer of the law, with jurisdiction in his home town, Carnegie, Pa.

FOREIGN

Count Roon of the Prussian house of lords in outlining "modest" terms of peace acceptable to Germany said besides such small things as the annexation of Belgium, the Flanders coast, parts of France, return of her colonies, Germany would demand the British fleet, return of Gibraltar to Spain, division of Serbia and Montenegro and \$45,000,000,000 indemnity.

The British hospital ship Llandovery Castle was torpedoed by a German submarine 116 miles off Fastnet last Thursday. The vessel sank in 10 minutes. There were 253 persons on board, including 80 Canadian Medical Corps men and 14 female nurses. Only one boat, with 24 survivors, has reached port.

British casualties for the month of June were 141,147.

Germans deride reports that the United States has 900,000 troops in France.

The German clothing department is issued an order under which no new clothing can be obtained unless a full report of the apparel in the applicant's possession is submitted.

Noel Pemberton Billing, M. P., was forcibly ejected from the Commons after he ignored an order of the Speaker. The City Council of the city of Florence by unanimous vote gave President Wilson the freedom of the city.

GERMANS BEATEN ON TWO FRONTS

Official Report Shows 4 1/2-Mile Front Pierced by Allies to a Depth of 1 1/4 Miles.

MAY PRELUDE OFFENSIVE.

Allied Positions Much Improved in Important Sector Lying Just North of Merville by Addition of "Elbow Room."

Paris.—The allied armies attacked suddenly in two widely separated sectors on the west front, driving the enemy back about a mile in each assault on a total front of eight and a half miles.

In Flanders the British east of Nieppe Forest launched a blow at dawn on a front of three and a half miles. Attacking at the point where the Germans in their drive on Ypres tried to reach Hazebrouck, the British forced the foe back and gained new defensive positions. They captured three towns—L'Epipette, Verie Rue and La Beque—and reached the line of the Plate Beque river. Three hundred Germans were taken prisoner.

Unable to organize quickly in the face of the powerful surprise attack, the Germans were forced to fall back rapidly. They inflicted only a few casualties on the attacking forces.

Following up their other successes west of Soissons, on the west wing of the Crown Prince's salient in the Champagne, the French drove forward on a five-mile front between Ambly and Hontgobert. Pushing their lines forward to the heights west of Curry and to the hill south of St. Pierre Aigle, they held their gains and took 1,000 prisoners.

At two other points on the battle front the allied troops made minor gains. In an attack northwest of Montdidier the French advanced their lines in Senecat Wood and took 100 prisoners.

Australian troops near Merris, in the same region of the British advance before Nieppe Forest, attacked simultaneously and captured certain German outposts. Forty-three prisoners were taken.

The artillery battle increased on the front before Amiens. Berlin reported violent allied gunfire in the Lys valley (in the region of the British Infantry attack) and south of the Aisne (where the French advanced).

Russian Situation Confusing. From many points in Europe there came the following reports concerning Russia:

Prof. Paul Milukoff and Alexander J. Guchkoff, foes of the Bolsheviks, arrived at Harbin, Manchuria, and placed themselves at the head of a counter revolutionary movement, a dispatch from Amsterdam said. Milukoff and Guchkoff are both strong supporters of the allied cause.

German forces co-operating with the Cossack leaders, Generals Korniloff and Kaledine, have captured Moscow and overthrown the Bolshevik government, according to an Exchange Telegraph Company's dispatch from Copenhagen printed by it "with reserve."

Lenine and Trotsky are reported to have fled to the Murmansk coast.

Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch, uncle of the former czar, has been proclaimed emperor, some accounts have it.

Grand Duke Michael, brother of the deposed czar, now at Omsk, Siberia, heading an anti-Bolshevik revolt, is said to have refused the throne, saying he would leave the decision to a popular assembly.

Former Czar Nicholas was again reported to have been assassinated, but late reports from Berlin said he was safe.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WASHINGTON.—That German submarines are still lurking off the American coast is indicated by recent navy department messages.

MOSCOW.—A state of war has been proclaimed in the province of Archangel. In the province of Archangel lies the Arctic port of Kola, with its railroad guarded by allied and American naval forces.

BERLIN.—Lack of food in Germany is undermining the morale of the people, the Berlin Vorwaerts says, and Count Max Monglas declares that while either side may gain victories neither can win.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson vetoed the legislative appropriation bill on account of a provision increasing the hours of work for government clerks from seven to eight hours per day. An effort to override the veto in the house was defeated—246 to 50.

CHICAGO.—Profiteering millers have been ordered to disgorge their illegal profits. They will be permitted to pay the penalty in the sale to the government of about 1,000,000 barrels of flour at \$1 a barrel.

BOSTON.—A committee of scientists reports that "Garbled" is not based on sound principles.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

National Guard Colonel Wins Rapid Promotion.



Cornelius Vanderbilt entered the New York National Guard on September 20, 1902, as second lieutenant. He was promoted to first lieutenant on December 2, 1902, and to captain on February 18, 1907. On June 1, 1912, he was made inspector general of the division, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Attached to the Twenty-second Engineers, he went to the Mexican border as a member of Major General O'Ryan's staff in 1910. His appointment as colonel came in 1917.

FIRST YEAR'S WAR BILL

Expenses Now Running About \$50,000,000 a Day.

Outlay During June Was Around \$1,500,000,000 and Loans to Allies Were \$236,000,000.

Washington.—The government closed its books for the fiscal year just ending—the first full fiscal year in the war. Cabinet members and other heads of departments will make reports to President Wilson, covering their stewardships of funds and responsibilities.

In government financial history the year will go down as a period of expense hardly dreamed of a decade ago. More than \$12,000,000,000 is the actual outlay since July 1, 1917, to meet the multitude of big bills run up for the army, the navy, the shipbuilding program, airplane construction, coast defense requirements, other government activities, and the needs of the allies for American loans to finance purchases of war materials in this country. In peace times the government spent less than \$1,000,000,000 annually.

With the addition of the \$1,200,000,000 which the government spent in the three months of war preceding this fiscal year, the war's cost in money, to date, has been \$13,800,000,000.

War activities are now draining about \$50,000,000 a day from the nation's public treasury. In June the running expenses were greater than ever before, though loans to the allies dropped to less than in any month since April, 1917, when the United States became a belligerent.

Including estimates for the last two days of the month, not yet recorded, expenditures for June were about \$1,500,000,000, or approximately the same as the record figure of May. Ordinary expenses for the month amount to about \$1,250,000,000, a new high record, and payments to allies were approximately \$236,000,000, less than half the \$500,000,000 which the treasury usually has figured as necessary to finance the allied purchases in the United States every month. Use of ships to transport troops to France, instead of for war materials, is considered responsible primarily for the reduction of allied loans.

\$3,672,000,000 YEAR'S TAX.

Receipts for 1917-18 \$272,000,000 More Than Estimate.

Washington.—Three billion, six hundred and seventy-two million dollars in taxes was collected by the Treasury Internal Revenue Bureau in the fiscal year just closed, according to an official statement by Commissioner Roper.

This is \$272,000,000 in excess of the estimate made by Congress a year ago, when the revenue bill was under consideration.

WILSON ASKS WIRE CONTROL.

Will Release Thousands of Men for Army Work.

Washington.—President Wilson asked Congress to give him authority to take over the operation of all the telegraph, telephone, cable and radio system in the United States. The President's action was "cited by the calling of the strike on the Western Union lines.

The plan of control will be the same as that followed in the operation of the railroads.